Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1750.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Charleston,

THE BRIG

ELIZA,

W. B. Vaughan, master;

A Fine staunch, fast sailing vessel, with good accommodations for passengers; to sail in 6 days. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, or to

Peter Kuhn.

april 18. §5t

For Boston,

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

ORLANDO;

John Prince, master,

Will sail on Tuesday next. For Freight apply to the master on board, at Chesnut street wharf.

april 18. *5t

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master,*

NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

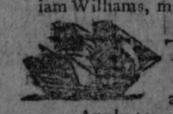
Claret in cases, Port Wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20. tuths2w

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.



ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade ——Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison.

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,

Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are

Seots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th §tf

Just Landing

From the brig Harmony from the Isle of France, And for sale By

Joseph Anthony & Co.

20 bales Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
150 bags do. coffee
24 casks do. Indigo

april 3 d10t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

march 12. §

A Nurse Child Wanted.

ANY person who may want to put a child out, may hear of a place, by enquiring of Conrad Baker, near the town house, in the Northern Liberties. 3t april 12.

PORT WINE,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Just imported, in the Henrietta, P. P. Schmidt, master, from Oporto,

ALSO, ON HAND,

300 bbls. New-York and Boston Beef
Queens' Ware in crates
Blankets in bales
Guns assorted in cases, Cutlasses, Swords, &c.

For Sale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Walnut street wharf.

april 11. 1ct

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 7 dtE

SILVER WATCHES.

Cash will be given for any quantity of low priced SILVER WATCHES, by applying immediately at No. 15 South Fifth street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

April 10. * 6t

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut-Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street. M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 31w3w

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amsterdam,

2 box. Siamois
3 do. Haarlem Stripes
3 do. Checks, No. 2
9 do. Sealing Wax
Cream Cheese in prime order for exportation
1 hhd. Hogs Bristles, 1st quality
2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Glue, and
12 chests first quality Red Crust

ALSO,

Just Received, via Baltimore, &c.

50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Oznabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Hessins
25 bales Polish do. suitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Hessians
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madrass Handkerchiefs
1 chest Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindseys
250 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 chests plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 chests Looking Glasses, assorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor cases
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 sides upper and soal Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port } WINES
A few quarter casks Sherry }
60 cases White }
200 boxes Claret }
80 boxes Capers
300 small boxes Russia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 casks Roll Brimstone
40 kegs yellow stone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogsheads Madder
1 chest assorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 chests Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
60 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do fishing and blocking Twine
2 chests Nuremberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of stone pickling Pots
4 boxes of English Chariot and Chariot Harness, with plated ornaments in complete setts for 2, 4, or 6 horses, also Whips, Spurs, &c.

The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are suitable for the East-India market, and will be sold at reasonable prices and at the usual credit, by

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street.

April 16. t&s12t

To be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-House, at 6 o'clock, on the 1st May next,

A NOTE drawn by Michael Kraft, of the Custom-House, payable to William Love, chair-maker, 150, North Front street, for 250 dollars, dated the 30th June 1797, due the 2d of Aug. but neglected to be presented or protested till the 18th August by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for which the Bank will become liable, if a jury independent of Banks can be found.

april 13. *6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT appears evident, that the purport of Mr. William Priestman's advertising my Note for sale at the Merchants' Coffee house, on the first of May next, is done merely for the purpose of injuring my character,—it remains only for me to convince the world, that my intentions to discharge the same, are truly honorable and just. About ten days after issuing said note to Mr. Love, he called on me to know if I could discount it: I answered I would do it the Saturday following—He not calling on me, as I expected, I called at his house for the purpose; when he informed me that it was in the possession of Mr. Wagner, in Second street, on whom I called for the purpose of taking it up, previous to leaving the city during the fever,—who told me he knew nothing of the note; I never learnt where it was until my return to the city, when a series of unparalleled misfortunes had rendered me incapable of discharging my just debts: I called on Mr. Priestman, as well as my other creditors, and offered to pay them by an order for retaining a portion of my yearly salary, until they were paid, convincing them that this was my only resource, and produced protested paper (which was, when taken, deemed good) to thrice the amount of my debts,—which was abandoned by Mr. Priestman only, to the unfeeling attack on my character by publishing my note for sale.

Should any gentleman incline purchasing my note, he may rest assured of my honest determination to the discharge thereof, by the set off as I propose here; and very probably in a short time, should I receive remittances which are daily expected from abroad, they will enable me amply to discharge all the debt due. by

MICHAEL KRAFFT.

april 17. *3t

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.

JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,

Walnut-street, No. 110,

BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.

N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.

march 30. 2awim

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the south west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.

Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence farther westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *April* 19.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

THE STAND—No. IV.

In the pursuit of her plan of universal empire, the two objects which now seem chiefly to occupy the attention of France, are a new organization of Germany favorable to her influence, and the demolition of Great-Britain. The subversion and plunder, first of Portugal, and next of Spain, will be merely collateral incidents in the great drama of iniquity.

In the new distribution of the territories, population and political power of the Germanic body, which has been announced as in contemplation of the directory, three characters are conspicuous—a disposition to build up rivals to the Imperial chief, strong enough to feel the sentiment of competition, but too weak to hazard it alone, who will therefore stand in need of the patronage of France, and as a consequence will facilitate her influence in the affairs of the Empire—a generosity in making compensation, at the expense of others, for the spoils with which she has aggrandized herself—a facility in transferring communities, like herds of cattle, from one master to another, without the privilege of an option. In a project like this, it is impossible to overlook the plain indications of a restless, overbearing ambition, combined with a total disregard of the rights and wishes of nations. The people are counted for nothing, their masters for every thing.

The conduct of France towards Great-Britain is the copy of that of Rome towards Carthage. Its manifest aim is to destroy the principal obstacle to a domination over Europe.—History proves, that Great-Britain has repeatedly upheld the balance of power there, in opposition to the grasping ambition of France. She has no doubt occasionally employed the pretence of danger as the instrument of her own ambition; but it is not the less true, that she has been more than once an essential and an effectual shield against real danger. This was remarkably the case in the reign of Louis the XIVth, when the security of Europe was seriously threatened by the successful enterprizes of that very ambitious monarch.

The course of the last negociation between France and Britain leaves no doubt, that the former was resolved against peace on any practicable terms. This of itself indicates, that the destruction of the latter is the direct object in view. But this object is not left to inference. It has been fastidiously proclaimed to the world; and the necessity of crushing the TYRANT of the SEA has been trumpeted as a motive to other powers to acquiesce in the execution of a plan, by which France endeavours to become the tyrant both of SEA and LAND. The understanding of mankind has, at the same time, been mocked, with the proposition that the peace of Europe would be secured by the aggrandizement of France on the ruins of her rivals; because then, it is said, having nothing to fear, she would have no motive to attack; as if moderation was to be expected from a government or people having the power to impose its own will without controul. The peace of Europe would in such case be the peace of vassalage.

Towards the execution of the plan of destroying Great-Britain, the rights of other nations are openly and daringly invaded. The confiscation is decreed of all vessels with their cargoes, if composed in any part of articles of British fabric; and all nations are to be compelled to shut their ports against the meditated victim. Hamburgh is stated to have already reluctantly yielded to this humiliating compulsion.

While the demolition of Great-Britain is eagerly pursued as a primary object, that of Portugal seems designed to form an episode in the tragedy. Her fears had induced her to buy a peace The money she had paid was the immediate instrument of the revolution of September last—Yet no sooner had the news of pacification with the Emperor reached Paris, than pretences were sought to elude the ratification of the purchased treaty. A larger tribute was demanded, more, probably, than it was expected Portugal would be able to pay, to serve as an excuse for marching an army to revolutionize and plunder.* The blow may perhaps be suspended by further sacrifices, but it is not likely to be finally averted.

Spain, too, was in a fair way of enjoying the fruits of her weakness in putting on the yoke of France, and of furnishing another proof of the general scheme of aggrandizement and oppression. The demand of the cession of Louisiana, long pressed upon her, had at length become categoric. The alternative was to comply or offend. The probability is that before this time the cession has been made; and Spain has learnt, to her cost, that the chief privilege of an ally of France is to be plundered at discretion. With the acquisition of Louisiana, the foundation will be laid for stripping her of South America and her mines; and perhaps for dismembering the United States. The magnitude of this mighty mischief is not easily calculated.

Such vast projects and pretensions pursued by such unexampled means are full evidence of a plan to acquire an absolute ascendant among nations. The difficulties in the final execution of a plan of this kind are, with many, decisive reasons against its existence. But in the case of ancient Rome, did it not in fact exist, and was it not substantially realized? Does the experience of the present day warrant the opinion that men are not as capable of mad and wicked projects as they were at any former period? Does not the conduct of the French government display a vastness and sublimation of views, an enormity of ambition, and a destitution of principle, which render the supposition of such a design probable? Has not a more rapid progress been made towards its execution, than was ever made by Rome in an equal period? In their intercourse with foreign nations, do not the directory affect an ostentatious imitation of Roman pride and superiority? Is it not natural to conclude that the same spirit points to the same ends?

The project is possible. The evidence of its existence is strong, and it will be the wisdom of every other state to act upon the supposition of its reality.

Let it be understood, that the supposition does not imply the intention to reduce all other nations formally to the condition of provinces. This was not done by Rome in the zenith of her greatness. She had her provinces and she had her allies. But her allies were in fact her vassals. They obeyed her nod. Their Princes were deposed and created at pleasure.

Such is the proud pre-eminence to which the ambition of France aspires! After securing as much territory as she thinks it expedient immediately to govern, after wresting from Great-Britain and attaching to herself the command of the sea, after despoiling Spain of the riches of Mexico and Peru, after attaining by all these means to a degree of strength sufficient to defy and awe competition, she may be content, under the modest denomination of allies, to rule the rest of the world by her frown or her smile.

The character of the actual Directory of France justifies the imputation to them of any project the most extravagant and criminal. Viewed internally as well as externally, their conduct is alike detestable. They have overturned the constitution, which they were appointed to administer with circumstances of barefaced guilt that disgrace a revolution, before so tarnished as seemed scarcely to admit of greater degradation; and have erected in its stead a military despotism, cloathed, but not disguised with the mere garb of the constitution which they have abolished. In the accomplishment of this usurpation, they have assassinated one of their colleagues,* and seized and banished another, together with all those members of the two councils, who were disposed and able to combat their pernicious aims. They have done more; not content with rendering themselves masters of the two councils, and converting them into the mere pageants of national representation, they have thought it proper to secure their own power by exiling or imprisoning such private citizens as they feared might promote the future election of men hostile to their views, on the futile pretence of a counter-revolutionary plot to be effected by *royalizing* the elections. Thus have they not only monopolized all the power for the present, but they have made provisions for its perpetuation; so long at least as the PRÆTORIAN BANDS will permit.

No impartial man can doubt that the Plot charged upon the exiled members is a forgery. The characters of several of the accused belie it. *Barthelemy* and *Pichegru* are virtuous men. The former has long merited and possessed this character. The latter has given numerous proofs of a good title to it—his only fault seems to have been that of enthusiasm in the worst of causes. Neither of them, like DUMOURIER, had been from his entrance on Public life marked out as the votary of an irregular ambition. The alledged object of the plot, as to such men, from the circumstances of the conjuncture, was wholly improbable; nothing like satisfactory proof has come to light. But the decisive argument of their innocence is, that, the usurpers did not dare to confront them with a fair legal accusation and trial. It was so clearly their interest and policy to have justified themselves by establishing the guilt of the accused, if in their power, that the omission to attempt it is the demonstration of its impossibility. Having all authority in their own hands, and the army at their devotion, they had nothing to fear from the pursuit; and they must have foreseen that the banishment, without trial, would finally marshal public opinion against them. There can be little doubt that the people of France at this moment regard, with compassion and regret, the banished Directors and Deputies, and with horror and detestation the authors of their disgrace. But the people of France internally are annihilated—To their liberty and happiness this last usurpation gave a more fatal blow than any or all of the former. It has more of system in it; and being less sanguinary is less likely to provoke resistance from despair.

The inference from the transaction is evident. The real crime of the banished was the desire of arresting the mad career of the directory and of restoring peace to France, in the hope that peace might tend to settle the government on the foundations of order, security and tranquility. The majority of the directory foresaw that peace would not prove an element congenial with the duration of their power; or perhaps under the guidance of SIEYES, the conjuror of the scene, they judged it expedient to continue in motion the revolutionary wheel, till matters were better prepared for creating a new DYNASTY and a new ARISTOCRACY,† to regenerate the exploded monarchy of France with due regard to their own interest.

Thus we perceive, that the interior conduct of the Directory has the same characters with their exterior—the same irregular ambition, the same contempt of principle, the same boldness of design, the same temerity of execution. From such men, what is not to be expected? The developement of their recent conduct towards the United States will no doubt confirm all the inferences to be drawn from other parts of the portrait; and will contribute to prove, that there is nothing too abandoned

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* *Such is the account of this transaction received through authentic channels.*

* Carnot—as was reported at the time, and as is confirmed by nothing having been since heard of him. He had been too deeply in the horrid secrets of the violent party. It was necessary to silence him.

† There is good evidence that this at bottom the real plan of the Abbe Sieyes, and some of the most influential in the Executive Department are his creatures.

or too monstrous for them to meditate or attempt.

Who that loves his country or respects the dignity of his nature, would not rather perish than subscribe to the prostration of both before such men and such a system? What sacrifice, what danger is too great to be incurred in opposition to both? What security in any compromise with such unprincipled men? What safety but in union, in vigor, in preparation for every extremity, in a decisive and courageous stand for the rights and honour of our injured and insulted country?

TITUS MANLIUS.

ALBANY, April 10.

On Friday last, previous to the adjournment of the assembly, the Hon. Dirck Ten Broeck, Esq. the Speaker, rose in his place, and addressed the members as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

The attentions you have shewn me as individuals, and as a House collectively, demand my most sincere and cordial thanks; my sensibility is particularly awakened on this occasion—we are now about to part: reflecting on the arduous task your election assigned to me, when you did me the honor to place me in the chair, I cannot but feel a concern as to the discharge of the important duties consequent thereon: I have ever endeavored to perform the promise I made you when you first called me to this honourable situation: If I have erred, it has proceeded from the *head*, not from the *heart*; impartiality was the path I assigned to myself, promptness in decision I concluded on, and the promotion of the public good has been my constant aim. Impressed with the idea that decorum and strict order tended in an eminent degree to preserve the dignity of the representatives of a free people, and to facilitate the progression of the business of the house, I have uniformly endeavoured to effect this desirable end. If in this I have been mistaken, if my zeal has carried me too far, or either of you should have taken it amiss, at this moment of parting, I rely on your goodness to exchange with me the gage of reconciliation, and renewal of friendship: we meet as *friends*, let us part as *brothers*. Citizens, constituting an important part of the union, representing a happy people, let us seriously reflect on our situation: in vain it is for the most enlightened legislature to enact the most salutary laws, if those laws when made, pass unheeded, or unobserved. Let it be our constant aim, at all times, to inculcate in our several and respective situations the importance of *religion, virtue, morality, confidence in the constituted authorities*, and the necessity of *union and one mind*; but more especially at this critical juncture of our affairs; by such means we shall ensure obedience and respect to the laws, and promote the peace, good order, and the happiness of the community—*Example* is a powerful *mean* to *effect*; and combined with it *earnestness*, a sure method of success to so desirable an object.

My best wishes accompany you: may you be prospered on your way; may you have the pleasure to meet your families and friends with joy and satisfaction, and receive from your constituents the just tribute due for the labors you have bestowed in the service of your country; may a kind and gracious Providence ever be to each of you a *guide* and *friend*, and extend to you his choicest blessings; and may you and I long witness the continuance of the happiness, peace, importance and prosperity of our highly favored state and country.

What more shall I add—I only beg leave to subjoin, *most affectionately*, gentlemen—FAREWELL.

To which address, Doctor Mitchell, rising in behalf of the assembly made the following reply:

It gives this house pleasure, Sir, to hear the words of good will and friendship which you have pronounced. Though the strife of debate, and the zeal of party, may have sometimes stirred up the fiercer passions, and set the members in firm opposition to each other, yet these violent emotions were but momentary; and at this instant, when on the adjournment of the legislature, the members are about to separate, they will unite in expressing social and benevolent sentiments towards each other, and particularly towards you.

They conceive it superfluous to dwell on the impartiality of your decisions, your discretion in the appointment of committees, the ability you have manifested in the dispatch of business, and the dignity with which you have filled the chair. The decorum which has prevailed in the house during this long and important session, the magnitude of the subjects which have undergone discussion, the interesting nature of many of the acts which have originated here, and the disposition of both *parties* to unite cordially on great and *general* questions for the good of their constituents, not only indicate the temper and industry of the *assembly*, but also form the best eulogium of *its Speaker*.

The members of this branch of the Legislature hope, that at this eventful juncture, no commotion at home, no intriguing abroad, may interrupt the peace which this state and nation enjoys. Happy in their remoteness from the eastern world, they trust European connections of a political kind, will be formed with tardiness and distrust, and both private virtue and public happiness will be sought for *at home*. While war agitates the governments on the other side of the Atlantic, they feel a confidence, that no unmanly resentment, no romantic notion of honour, no blind attachment to this or that contending power will induce the American people to swerve from their upright neutrality, and thereby provoke the hostility of any of the belligerent nations.

May your good genius never forsake you! But when the little squabbles of politics are past, may you in your retirement, enjoy the delights of a clear conscience and of an approving God! And on taking a retrospect of the present session, may you find the part you have borne in it, as conducive to your felicity, as it has been to your reputation.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 12.

THE bill supplementary to the act providing for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Samuel Jones, whose case was stated to rest on the same ground with that of Ayar Bayley, and the report was referred to the same committee of the whole to which that was referred.

The bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, after considerable opposition from Messrs. Sewall, Otis and Read, was passed; 59 votes being in its favour.

Mr. S. SMITH moved to go into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, in order to take up the resolutions for providing additional companies of artillery and engineers, and cannon, arms and ammunition.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union accordingly, Mr. DENT in the chair; when the resolution providing for companies of artillery and engineers having been read,

Mr. SEWALL said, the committee had thought that eight or nine additional companies might be sufficient; but he believed that it would be necessary to have more than one lieutenant-colonel, as an actual attack might be made in one part, and another might be expected in a different quarter, or a field officer might be wanted to command a militia party. Besides eight or nine companies will not afford a sufficient number of men, as the present fortifications will need more than 400 additional men, and it was proposed by the appropriation of yesterday that more should be erected. The Secretary of War was of opinion that a whole regiment in addition is necessary, and he was of the same opinion. He therefore moved to strike out the word "companies" for the purpose of inserting *a regiment*.

Mr. NICHOLAS wished to know whether the committee had any information with respect to the present regiment, as to where the men were stationed, and whether the regiment is complete.

Mr. MACON did not think it would be proper to add any more field officers. The full number of men might be raised without an additional field officer. The men would be placed in the different fortifications, where there could be little occasion for field officers.

Mr. SEWALL said, he would give the gentleman from Virginia the information he had asked for, by reading a letter which he had received from the Secretary of War. From this letter it appears that the whole number of non-commissioned officers and men at present is 952, but that there is a deficiency of about 250. The different places at which the men were stationed were enumerated.

Mr. HARTLEY was in favour of the amendment. He hoped we should not have war; but if we had, he believed additional field officers would be necessary. To have a complete additional regiment, would encourage young men to enter into it, who would not go into an old corps. He believed if a new regiment was raised, it might be as respectable a corps as any in existence; but if the additional companies were added to the old regiment, it would become unwieldly, and unlike any other body in the world. One half of these men would be wanted in the field, and therefore two lieutenant-colonels would be very necessary.

Mr. NICHOLAS understood the chairman of the select committee to say that eight companies would be sufficient; so that if the present regiment was filled up, there would be little more than one hundred men wanting. But it seemed a number of the men were wanted for the western frontier. He was certain that when these men were first raised, no idea was then entertained of employing them on that frontier. He could see no use for them there, except they were employed instead of other men; and if so, it was an improper disposition of them. It was giving to the Secretary of War the power to extend the number of the men, in order to employ them differently from what they were intended. He hoped they should not proceed to form another skeleton of a regiment, for field officers would not be employed, if made. In the last war, to the southward, there was scarcely ever more than a captain's command. Indeed, he considered field officers as of little more use in the field than in garrison duty, and therefore wholly unnecessary. When the present regiment was first organized, one lieutenant-colonel was objected to; but it was said this regiment was to operate as a kind of military school, and on that ground it was agreed to. He supposed the great depots of commerce would have been attended to; but he did not think it was necessary to go to the extent in preparations for war which gentlemen contemplated. He hoped they would not give way so far to their wishes on this subject, without enquiring into our ability to support the expence. He believed the greatest want by and by, would be the want of money, and that, therefore, no estimate should be made larger than necessary.

Mr. S. SMITH said, the present corps of artillerists and engineers consists of one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, and sixteen companies of 62 men each, making 992 men, exclusive of the officers. Whether they are complete, or not, he did not know. Men are constantly going out, and there have been some desertions. This corps has not been found sufficient for the western frontier and the Atlantic forts. The gentleman from Virginia had said, there was no occasion for artillery on the western frontier, as that service was not contemplated when the regiment was formed. On reflection, that gentleman must allow that they are necessary at Detroit, in the neighbourhood of the British posts, at Niagara, Michaelmackinoc, and at Walnut Hills and the Natchez. That gentleman is also of opinion that field officers are not necessary in service. He was himself of a different opinion, and spoke of the manner in which they would be necessary. The chairman of the select committee has stated that it was the opinion of the committee that nine additional companies would have been sufficient. He did himself think these would have been sufficient; but reflecting farther upon the subject, he believed 16 companies would not be too many. Our posts on the Spanish frontier must be substantially garrisoned, as they are far removed from any militia, except what may be formed from the people resident there.

It must be in the view of every gentleman, said Mr. S. that we are about to be involved in war. It is more than probable. If this is the case, and he believed it was, we must have more artillery than are necessary to guard our posts. We must have sufficient besides for an army of 20,000 men. He, therefore, thought a complete regiment would be necessary.

An objection was made by the gentleman from Virginia, on the ground of expence. This was no time, Mr. S. said, to talk of expence. We must, said he, provide means of defence. This is our duty; and it is the duty of the people chearfully to pay the expence. His object had always been to preserve the country in peace. He had constantly reprobated every measure which could lead to war. During the extraordinary session, he opposed the increase of our artillery or naval armament. He went heartily into the appropriation for the defence of our ports and harbours; into the expence of equipping and manning our frigates, and that of two vessels of ten and twelve guns, for the purpose of protecting our coasts and ports. The House had been told that every thing had been done with respect to the frigates with as much expedition as possible. This they must believe. They were also told that the cutters could not be put to sea for want of cannon. This must be believed also; but he was sorry to believe it.

The present was, however, a very different appearance of things, from that which presented itself during the extraordinary session. The documents which had been laid before the house shew, that war is almost inevitable; that it is not in our option to say, there shall be no war. It is in the option of another nation, who appears to be irritated with us, whether justly or unjustly he should not enquire. It appears that peace is no longer within our grasp. Believing this, he would do all in his power, not only by his voice, but by all the means which nature and his own industry had given him, to support his country. Whilst he conceived it to be in our power to preserve peace, he was desirous of taking every measure to preserve it; but now, when he saw war approaching, he would meet it, and no man should be found more ready than he to defend his country. He would give the regiment of artillery now asked for, because he believed it necessary. He believed more cavalry would be wanted in the southern country, though in the part from whence he came they were not wanted. He would also give them.

Though the question, Mr. S. said, was only for an addition to the corps of artillery, it involved in some degree the defence of the Union generally, and would warrant his saying what he thought necessary to say on this subject. Money, he allowed, was the great essential. With money every thing was easy. We have, said he, within ourselves every means of defence, and recourse must be had to them. The committee of ways and means have the subject of revenue before them. They will report a plan, which will not, perhaps, bring money immediately into the treasury; but, in the present situation of things, anticipations might easily be got from the monied men of the country.

Mr. S. concluded, by saying he had gone farther into the subject than, according to the rules of order, he ought to have gone; but trusted he should be excused from having dwelt upon a question which would but too much interest us, he apprehended, in a short time.

Mr. MACON expected the gentleman last up would have spoke to the question, and shewn the use of additional field officers. He did not wish to lavish money away, as, if we were to be engaged in war, we should have occasion for all that could be got. He had no doubt the monied men in this country would do as much as the monied men in any other. But as he could see no occasion, and none had been shewn, for ten field officers in the artillery, he should oppose the present motion.

Mr. PINCKNEY said, it must give real pleasure to every true friend of his country, to find the unanimity which exists in this house for supporting every measure which may be deemed necessary for the defence of our country; and when they differed, it was merely about this or that mode of carrying into effect the plans proposed. He considered it to be the object of the gentleman from N. Carolina, to be economical on this head, that we might have better means for effecting some other measures. But if the gentleman considered the amount of this economy, as extending only to a few officers, he would scarcely think it worth contending for.

According to the establishment of the United States, they had no separate corps of engineers. The artillerists and engineers are connected together, and the field officers are the properest persons to be employed as engineers, and therefore he conceived the additional officers would be necessary. Besides, these officers being experienced men, will be ready to take command in case of any sudden attack. Indeed, when the extensiveness of our coast and frontier is considered, it must be acknowledged it would be bad economy to have too small a number of officers.

Mr. SHEPARD said, if it were likely we should go to war, it would be absolutely necessary to agree to the amendment. He doubted not men of knowledge and experience would be appointed as officers, two or three of whom would have to be employed as engineers to overlook the works at the different fortifications, by which means the United States would save more money than their pay would amount to.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS should be in favour of an additional lieutenant commandant and four majors, if the number of our artillery were to be doubled, as the officers, who would doubtless be men of science, would be capable of acting as engineers, and ready in some cases, to command the militia, in case of a war.

Mr. GALLATIN. If the object of this amendment had been solely to decide that there should be field officers according to the additional companies of artillery to be raised, he did not know that he should have troubled the committee upon the subject, as he did not pretend to be well acquainted with military matters; but sixteen companies were now proposed to be raised in lieu of eight which the select committee thought sufficient.

Upon this ground, it was difficult to decide this question. The chairman of the committee read a letter which had been written to him by the Secretary of War, which contained certain information on the subject; but as this letter had not been laid before the house and printed, as was customary in such cases, reference could not be had to it. When the house were applied to for additional troops, it was customary for them to have before them an account of the present establishment, where stationed, and for what purpose the addition was wanted. Nothing of this kind was now before them; they had been told in a vague manner, that having appropriated largely for fortifications, additional artillery would be wanted. He hoped when a bill was reported, this information would be given to the house.

It had been said, by the gentleman from Maryland, that we are on the eve of a war. He agreed, that the probability of war is greater than it has been at any former period. He would not make any remarks on what had drawn us into this situation. But amongst the causes, he would beg leave to mention, the publication of the late dispatches from our Envoys in France, ordered by the Senate. [The CHAIRMAN said this remark was not in order]. Mr. G. said, the gentleman from Maryland had grounded all his arguments upon the present alarming situation of the country; and he meant to state only that the publication of these papers had destroyed the hope which he before entertained of a reconciliation. [*A cry of order*]. Mr. G. wished to know what was in order. He supposed it was not in order to speak of what had led to the present situation of things, he should be at liberty to state in what the danger of this country exists. He conceived that the great danger with which a war threatens this country, is as it respects the capital of the nation, and the revenues of the United States. The greatest mischief would arise from the capture of our vessels, and in the next, from being deprived of the ability to pay the revenues of the United States. The revenue would be immediately diminished by captures, and also from a want of ability in our merchants to pay. These he looked upon as the greatest evils to be apprehended from a war, and therefore he contended that it was the duty of the house to be cautious how they expended money unnecessarily.

If the effect of a war, will be to decrease our revenue, every object of expence should be avoided which is not essentially necessary. He agreed that fortifications are necessary; and it was possible, on farther information, he might be convinced that it was proper to increase the Artillery Corps 16 companies, instead of 8, as first stated; but at present, he did not think them necessary.

Is there, said Mr. G. any person on this floor seriously afraid of an invasion? He was sure he was not. Because the enemy we may have to contend with, is weak in every point which relates to invasion. She has a weak navy; her means of transport are small; the immense sea which divides us is a security against it; but the greatest security is, our own power and resources, and the conviction that an attack upon this country can be no object with that. Their object will be plunder, and that will be carried on by attacking our vessels. There was, therefore, no real danger of invasion by an Army; but he allowed it to be possible that a few ships might come and lay some of our towns on the coast under contribution, or plunder our harbours. Against this he was willing to provide. If in the event of War, it shall be necessary to have an army of 20,000 men, then an additional number of artillery may be necessary; but as he considered the defence contemplated went no farther than the protection of our harbours against the depredations of any few vessels which might attack them, he did not think it necessary to go so far as was proposed, with respect to the artillery.

What, he enquired, was the additional number of artillery asked? Some say sixteen companies; others eight. We have sixteen at present. Where are they employed? Four in the harbours, and twelve on the western frontier. He asked what use twelve companies were on the frontier? A few at Niagara and Detroit might be necessary. Perhaps four companies. But he held in his hand the reasons which the Secretary of War had given for placing them there. It was not to preserve the frontier from Indian invasion; but in order to preserve the peace of the Union; to preserve order and good government amongst our own citizens [Mr. G. read an extract from a report of the Secretary to this effect] On this ground, Mr. G. said, he had an opinion of his own. Without being a military man (which he was not) he might say, an army is not necessary to keep the people from subverting order and good government. He conceived it was not the intention of Congress to place these men there when they were first raised. He thought, therefore, that eight companies might be withdrawn from the western frontier, without inconvenience, and placed on the sea-board.

We ought, at this time, he said, to husband our resources as well as we can, and not go into any expence which can be avoided. He should, therefore, vote against the amendment; for if ever sixteen companies are necessary on the sea coast, eight might be drawn, as he had stated, from the frontier.

He had heard it twice repeated (once yesterday and again to day) that we must first provide for the effectual defence of the country, and then look out for money. He believed it would be found extremely inconvenient to pursue this mode. On the contrary, he tho't it would be wise to take a view of our resources first; and if it is found they are extensive, and equal to any purpose proposed, then let all be done; but first to go into every expence, and then enquire whether resources could be had, he did not think the most prudent plan. He believed it would be well to look into our means, and then select such objects of expence as would be of the greatest service to us.

He should wish that the resolution might be agreed to under the idea of eight companies; and before a bill was reported, other objects could be taken into consideration, and the Committee of Ways and Means, might in the mean time, make a report on the situation of our means, when the house would be better able to determine, than at present, what would be fittest to be done.

Mr. G. said, he should vote against the amendment, not because he was against additional field officers, because he was not a judge of the subject; but because he thought sixteen additional companies unnecessary; because the committee had a number of objects before them, and neither knowing the extent to which they meant to go, nor the extent of our means, therefore, he should vote against it.

Mr. BROOKS agreed with the gentleman just sat down, that he was not a good judge of what relates to military matters; and he thought, by this time, the committee must be of opinion that he was a very indifferent judge of the whole subject on which he had spoken. He had said that four companies of Artillery are sufficient for the whole frontier. If the gentleman had taken a range from the lakes to the Mississippi, and viewed our numerous posts there, he would not have ventured the position. He had pretended to say that the Secretary of War had given it as his opinion that there was no occasion for Artillery on the frontier, except to preserve order amongst our own citizens; but he could not think this was said generally with respect to all the posts. The gentleman has, on the other hand, represented the nation with whom we are likely to be at war as a weak people, from whom no danger is to be apprehended; yet he should not wonder, if before the session rises, he should speak of them in a most formidable shape. Our inland towns he represented as in no danger, and therefore, that the artillery proposed are not necessary; but if he took a view of our coast from Maine to Georgia, he thought it must convince him that employment might be found for fifteen or sixteen companies of artillery.

But the gentleman says, we are not to consider our danger, but first sit down and count the cost. He thought the gentleman begun at the wrong end of the business. If he had been in the country at the commencement of our revolution, he would not have thought this the proper course of proceeding. We then determined to defend ourselves and preserve our independence, whatever was the cost; and he believed this would be the best course to be pursued on the present occasion, and not calculate what the people can afford to pay, or what they will be willing to pay, and if this be not sufficient, sit down and suffer ourselves to be devoured. On the contrary, he thought it best first to determine whether it is proper to defend ourselves from invasion, and having determined this, go on to say what are the necessary preparations to be made, and after these are decided upon, then sit down and look out for the ways and means. And not fold our hands and cry out, there is a lion in the streets, and we shall be devoured, without making an effort to defend ourselves. This doctrine, he could assure the gentleman, will not pass current in this country.

As to what the gentleman had said with respect to the publication of the papers, his intention was easy to be discovered [*A call of order*] Mr. B concluded with saying, he was sorry any gentleman should have thought it necessary to alarm the people, by telling them we have not resources wherewith to defend ourselves. He hoped such an alarm, however, would neither spread far nor wide.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said, that the speech of the member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gallatin) in opposition to the amendment for encreasing the corps of Artillerists and Engineers, must be considered as the exhibition of another leaf of that favorite book in which was written the system of his uniform opposition to all the measures of our Administration. It was, in other words, the second part of that sort of manœuvre, or skilful management, which was first attempted in the case of the foreign intercourse bill; when, under the semblance of introducing an œconomical reform, his real object was to accomplish other and more important changes. It could not be so soon forgotten how that gentleman, in the recent instance alluded to, professing no other design than to regulate the compensations of foreign Ministers, did aim in effect, by that indirect though certain mean, to define and designate as well the number as the respective grades of our foreign Agents, and thereby virtually to place himself in the Presidential chair. Possessing the same temper, and persevering in the same views, the gentleman, although then defeated, was not discouraged from again attempting to carry his point, under the alike plausible professions of anxiety for œconomical arrangements. When an additional number of troops is called for, in order to man our fortifications along the seaboard, or indeed to protect them from falling into decay, he does not deny that they are wanted for this purpose, and that those which are stationed at the fortifications in our ports and harbours are inadequate, but boldly takes it upon himself to decide and declare, that treble the number which are necessary are posted along our interior frontier, and that they ought to be recalled to the sea-coast.—Could such language and conduct, Mr. Dayton asked, be otherwise considered by those who viewed it in its certain effects, than as another attempt to usurp the place and duties of the Chief Magistrate, and to wrest from him, or what was equally unconstitutional, to participate with him one of the most important attributes of the office, that of Commander in Chief of the Army. The member from Pennsylvania knew well that by defeating the proposition for adding to the number of troops, they would compel the President to withdraw those now in service from the stations where he, whom the Constitution has made exclusively the judge, had thought that the common defence and general welfare required them to be stationed. The member had, indeed, in words as plain as he could speak (though perhaps inadvertently, because inconsistent with the profession of having a single view to œconomy) declared unequivocally, that such was the very object which he aimed at. It was not possible, Mr. Dayton said, that a majority of that committee should be found to countenance an opposition which went in effect to say, let this fortress be dismantled, let that post be abandoned, let the interior frontier be stripped of its defence, and let the House of Representatives in future direct the movements and several stations of the troops. However well qualified the gentleman from Pennsylvania might be to regulate and direct those things, and to perform the duties of the Commander in Chief, yet it was very certain that the people had not called him to that station, nor confided to him that trust, and that in his legislative capacity as Representative, he could not be warranted in his attempt to exercise it.

As to the objection against the amendment upon the principle that sixteen companies must compose a regiment, and that they would be more than had been suggested by the committee to be necessary, Mr. Dayton would remark, that by adopting it the House did not decide upon the number of the addition to be made.

The question was merely whether another regiment should be raised, and when the bill should be brought in pursuant to the resolution, it would then be the proper time to decide whether it should consist of three or four battalions, that is of twelve or sixteen companies. He acknowledged, that under his present impression he should prefer the former, but he did not wish to decide that question now, because it was desirable to gain more information than they were now possessed of, or than the select committee was prepared to give them. Many advantages would accrue from organizing them in a separate regiment, and the additional expense would be no more than that of the Lieutenant Colonel, for the companies to be raised must be classed in battalions, and Majors of course appointed to command them.

Mr. GALLATIN believed he was as good a judge as the gentleman from New-Jersey could be, of the purposes for which he had been elected. He believed he was the sole judge of the line of conduct which it was proper for him to adopt, and of the extent of his duty; and he could not conceive that he had not a right to take into consideration the present disposition of the troops of the United States, in order to ascertain how far it was necessary to increase their number. He thought the objection which had been made extraordinary, especially as it appears from the report of the Secretary of War that he expected the House would take the matter into consideration; and therefore states the reasons why no reliance can be had upon troops on the frontier. He well knew that the President of the United States, and the Secretary of War under him, had the disposition of the troops of the United States; but he also knew, that if more were asked for, for any particular service, and Congress did not agree to provide so many as were asked, the consequence would be that men would be drawn from quarters where they were of least use, and placed in others where necessity called for them.

As to the observations of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brooks) he did not know whether they required any answer. He allowed that gentleman might be a better judge of military affairs than him; but when he spoke of artillery as being necessary on the frontier, he thought he made no display of military knowledge. It is well known that from 1789 to 1794, we had only four companies of artillery. It is true that we have now got possession of the posts on the Lakes; but this

could only be considered as a removal of our frontier.

The gentleman from New-York had said, that his (Mr. G's) mode of arguing would not obtain—that he proposed submission, because of the expense which would attend defence—that he wished to alarm the people of the United States, by an insinuation that we did not possess the means of defending ourselves. Was it to alarm the people of the United States, that he said he did not believe we had reason to expect an invasion, from the strength and resources of our country, and from the weakness of the enemy? It was his wish that our danger, our real situation, should be known, without exaggeration on either side. He had himself considered our situation, and it appeared to him that the most we had to apprehend was from our money resources. If in 1776 there was an immediate danger of invasion, he knew very well it was not a time to consider of expense; but when war is made upon our money resources, he thought it right to take these into consideration, and not cripple ourselves in that part which will be most exposed. Is it not true, said he, that our revenue is chiefly derived from imposts? And will not war greatly derange that revenue? And is it not proper to consider that at the time we are about to make large expenditures of money in defensive measures?. If an individual was to act in the way recommended by the gentleman from New-York, his conduct would not be much admired. He acknowledged there might be times when expences might be a subordinate consideration; but he believed our present danger principally threatened our property, and the destruction of our revenue. It was proper, therefore, to let our measures and resources go hand in hand, and it was on this ground that he should vote against the amendment.

He might be excused if he was actuated in some degree by the difficulty always attendant in the reducing of an establishment when once gone into. Causes which gave way to establishments may cease, and establishments continue. He need only refer to our present Military and Naval Establishments, which were raised for different purposes from those for which they are now maintained.

The question on the amendment was put and carried, there being 55 votes in favour of it.

The resolution as amended was put and carried, there being 61 votes for it.

Mr. SEWALL then called up the resolution reported at the same time with the above, for the purpose of purchasing arms, ammunition and cannon, which he moved to amend by giving the President power, in case he found any difficulty in purchasing cannon or arms, to purchase or rent foundries or armouries.—Some opposition was given to this amendment, and the consideration of it was postponed until the information which some days ago was called for on this subject from the Executive, was received.

The committee rose, and reported the resolution agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a report from the Secretary of War, on the subject of cannon and arms (above alluded to) which were referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The bill making an appropriation for the government of the buildings in the city of Washington, was received from the Senate with amendments, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill relative to consuls as duly enrolled.

Mr. SEWALL asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague Mr. J. PARKER, for the remainder of the session. Adjourned.

LONDON, March 2.

HIGH TREASON.

Last Thursday, Binns, a well known member of the London Corresponding Society, went to the coast of Kent, to provide a conveyance for certain persons desirous of going to France. Government, we believe had information of this proceeding. Binns went to Canterbury in the stage, and from thence took a horse to review the coast. He agreed with a fisherman at Whitstable, to take over a gentleman and his servants to Holland. Whitstable is a small fishing town at the mouth of the Swale and also at the mouth of a brook running from Canterbury, of which it may be considered as the sea port. The bargain Binns made was to give 150 guineas, for conveying the persons to Holland, and to leave 300 guineas as security in case the vessel should be seized. The bargain being settled, the parties had advice of it, and on Sunday morning they sailed from London in the Whitstable hoy. They arrived on Sunday night, and being met by Binns, they made immediate and eager enquires respecting their departure. They at first represented that they wished to go to Holland; but then they observed that being better known in France, they would rather go thither at once. This was the state of things on Sunday night; and here it will be proper to describe the parties that came down in the hoy.

James John Fevey, said to have been a Roman Catholic Priest. He is a strong well made man, thirty five years of age. It is suspected that Fevey is not his real name, and that he is a very different person from what he is represented. He is supposed to be a man of consequence.

John Ally, a young well made man, marked with the small pox.

Arthur O'Connor, of whom the publis has already heard so much respecting the affairs of Ireland.

—— Leary, a young man, servant to Mr. O'Connor, and

Binns, whom we have already mentioned. These are the five persons accused. All of them except Binns, are Irishmen: we are not able to say whether he is from Ireland or not.

These four persons embarked on Sunday morning from London, in the character of capt. Jones, and his servants. Fevey was capt. Jones, and all the others were his servants. But when they landed at Whitstable, Fevey gave himself out as colonel Morris, and all their luggage, of which there was a considerable quantity, was marked "Colonel Morris." The parties were not however very eager to give themselves out for any thing; but at Whitstable, enquiries being made, they with some reluctance and confusion, gave out themselves col. Morris and servants; and they did this, notwithstanding their previous account that they were capt. Jones and servants.

This inconsistent account led to suspicion at Whitstable.

Another circumstance leading to suspicion, was their extreme anxiety to depart for France.

Early on Monday morning the custom house officer examined their goods. They freely allowed him to inspect some packages of hams, biscuit, and sea stores, trunks of cloths, &c. but certain very heavy small mahogany boxes they would not open, pretended the servant had not come forward with the keys. This was another circumstance that excited suspicion, and the officers refused to allow them to depart till those boxes were examined. Now they found that they were suspected, and resolved to seek for a more easy place of embarkation. For this purpose they on Monday night hired a cart to convey away their trunks next morning. The carrier knew not whither he was bound: but he travelled along the sands on Tuesday forenoon from Whitstable to Margate. O'Conner, Fevey, &c. walked all the way by the side of the cart; the distance is 25 miles. Binns had a map of the coast, and to the astonishment of the carrier, seemed to know the roads better than him, though he had lived in the country many years. The party entered Margate on Tuesday afternoon soon after day light had expired. They desired to be conducted not to one of the best inns, but to some small public house. They were accordingly taken to the King Head, close to the water side, kept by a Mrs. Crickets. Here they took up their abode on Tuesday night, and made some inquiries about a fishing boat going to France, but the result not being very favourable to their views, they resolved to go to Deal next day, where there was a friend upon whom they could rely for providing them with a conveyance to France. Of this Binns assured them, and he seemed to be the guide in all respects. On Tuesday night they slept at Margate, with the determination of setting off for Deal next morning.

Revers and Fugion, two of the Bow street officers, were the persons appointed by government to apprehend them. It is pretended that these officers went down in Kent, at Gravesend, on other business; but we believe they were sent from London especially on this business, and that government had good intelligence of the proceedings of the parties now in custody. When the Bow street officers found their men had passed Gravesend, they followed them, desirous that they should first commit themselves with regard to their design of going to France before they were apprehended: & at the same time the officers were prepared with a vessel to follow and seize them had they embarked. It was tho't that the parties had sufficiently committed themselves at Whitstable, with regard to their place of destination, and it was feared they would take a vessel under pretence of going to Deal, Dover, or some other part of the coast, and when they had it at sea, compel the crew to carrey them to France. These reasons made the officers resolve to seize them at Margate; they saw that they might escape to the continent without embarking for that country, and they saw no prospect of having better proof against them than they were actually possessed of with respect to their object of going to France. The officers, therefore, resolved to seize them next morning. On Tuesday night they got hold of the carter, and drew from him every information possible. At first he was not at all communicative, the parties having cautioned him to be silent respecting whatever he might observe; but being urged by the officers, he told all he knew.

On Wednesday morning about five o'clock, the Bow street officers proceeded to the King's head, at Margate, to arrest the parties. The officers had previously consulted some custom house officers, whom they engaged in their cause, together with a party of the military. Fevey was in the parlour at breakfast. They bounced in upon him by surprise. Binns they apprehended coming down stairs, and O'Connor and Leary they took in their bed rooms. On Binns were found a pair of pistols, and all the others were provided with arms.

From Fevey's person was taken a large strong sharp, serpentine shaped dagger. As the parties were taken separately, they were easily secured. Fevey submitted quietly, but O'connor stormed much. Before the proper measures were taken at Margate for securing their luggage, papers, the witnesses, &c. it was nine o'clock on Wednesday, when all the parties departed under a military escort for Canterbury. As they travelled slowly, it was too late when they arrived in Canterbury to hope to reach London the same day in any reasonable time for business.

They therefore resolved to remain all night at the Red Lion. Several military officers, among others lord Paget, came to see the prisoners. Fevey was civil, though reserved, but O'connor and Binns were very warm and indignant, speaking in language designedly offensive to their visitors. They remained on mattrasses all night, prisoners and officers in the same room, and a military guard in the inn. Early yesterday morning they departed from Canterbury, and arrived at the public office, Bow street, under a guard of light horse, about half past 3 o'clock. They came in three post chaises, besides a post coach with the luggage and some of the witnesses, and the escort consisted of twelve horsemen. It was not the hours of business at the public office, Bow street, when they arrived; but Mr. King, secretary to the Duke of Portland, Mr. Ford, and other magistrates, were instantly assembled, before whom they underwent a slight examination.

From the first of their arrest, Fevey said he went down to the coast for his health, and was desirous of going to Ireland in a vessel. O'Connor and Binns refused to answer any question and in the conduct they respectively persisted before the magistrates. Mr. O'Connor avowed who he was, and Binns was easily identified. On being taken, they owned such trunks as contained clothes, & such packages as contained provisions; but they denied all knowledge of certain small mahogany boxes, said to have been in their possessions.

These boxes were uncommonly heavy; made so, it was supposed, for the purpose of sinking, had the vessel in which they were been seized by any English ship of war. These boxes had not been opened at 7 o'clock last night; the contents of them are first to be examined by the Privy Council. It is reported that they contain many important papers respecting a traiterous correspondence between Ireland and France, and England and France, such as assurances and declarations of the various societies and individuals. It would be improper to relate here all we have heard respecting the papers. They are represented as of the utmost importance, and likely to disclose the most interesting facts. In the pocket of a great coat hanging in the room where Fevey was taken, a declaration or address to the Directory was found. This paper, it is said proves the correspondence of the parties with the Directory

Fevey disowns the paper, and denies that the coat belongs to him; but the officers say the coat must be his as it is powdered on the neck, and he is the only person of the 5 who wore powder. It seems he did not wear powder till he set off on his journey. The paper, it is said, purports to be an address from the Executive Directory of Britain (constituted of members of the London corresponding society) to the Executive Directory of France, stating that a delegate from each division were then sitting, and that the bearer was the worthy citizen who had the honor of waiting on him once before.

The money found upon their persons was nearly as follows:

Fevey 20l. O'Connor 20l. Ally 10l. Leary 9l. Binns 1l. Making in all about 60 guineas; but it is conjectured that in the heavy boxes there were about 500 guineas.

The magistrates ordered them to be committed to separate prisons. They were all under examination at the duke of Portland's office when this paper went to press, this morning.—Star.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *April* 19.

Extract of a letter from Spain, dated Feb. 24th, 1798.

"By a decree of the French respecting the neutral vessels of all nations, if there are any goods found on board, the property of English, the manufactory of English, or the produce of any English country, the ship and cargo are condemned as lawful prize. In virtue of this decree, the ship Otter capt. Bennet and the schooner Willard, Harraden, both of and from Boston, are carried by French cruizers into Carthagena; and we ought to apprehend that every knavish chicane will be made use of to get those vessels condemned."

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, dated 9th April, 1798,

"An union in Congress in decisive measures would unite the whole people; but a divided and weak Congress, may involve the nation in great calamities. This danger awaits us. How deeply to be regretted that Congress should have wasted at least two months at this eventful period in childish debates in making speeches for newspapers, when the all-important concerns of the nation required manly decision. The intercourse bill employed six weeks, when it ought to have been decided in a day;—the spitting business, which did not require an hour, took up two weeks. Not only the precious time is lost at this momentous æra, but the dignity of Congress is lost with it. The long speeches, the suffering of gross indecencies, *wrangling* of members, the hints at challenges, and the trifling aspect of congressional proceedings this session, form a subject of universal regret among all classes of sensible men. Our only hope under providence, is in the wisdom and firmness of the President, with a majority of good men in the Senate; for as to the house of representatives, the reins of government seem ready to fall out of their hands; indeed it seems to be the sole aim of many long speakers to weaken the executive, and to prevent the legislature from doing any to secure the nation: Equally opposed to the necessary means for public credit, to the fulfilment of contracts, and to the means of defence to our commerce. If some are not traitors, their actions look like treason. It is high time for some gigantic genius to arise who shall be able to "rule the wilderness of free minds" and lead the house of representatives to pursue business with dispatch.

The President's proclamation for a fast, strikes me as a wise measure—and the sentiments it contains are excellent, truly worthy of his high station, and do honor to his country: I am sure they will meet the warm approbation of every good man.

Communications from Philadelphia mention that we may expect a list of *traitors* will soon be published, &c. how much truth there may be in this I cannot say; that there are many traitors in our country I have no doubt, and should be rejoiced to see the wretches brought to condign punishment. I cannot but entertain a hope that it may be so. It certainly would not wound our humane feelings so much to see *such* criminals go to execution, as the petty robber or house breaker.

I am favored with your gazettes, find they contain as usual *good stuff*. But what avails preaching to deaf ears—or beauty to blind eyes. Congress I perceive continue to trifle away day after day as if they were *waiting* for something to do. Hence the town meetings at Roxbury & Cambridge—how many lunatics may follow I cannot tell but *all* the jacobins and *all* they can seduce will *rise* in proportion as *Congress sinks*.—Countless are the evils which are resulting from the inert, faithless and factious representatives. Their demerit is the universal theme; it palsies the country. What can be done? Are we to sit still and see these dead fish go down stream, and carry the country with them. Even the federalists are not half awake, there is little point or decision in many; long and *lank* speeches still occupy their time. Scarcely one appears to feel the dignity and responsibility of his seat; they are vulgarised by so much low company and the perpetual din of nonsense. If providence does not work wonders for us, as in times past, woe to our country. If we had no foreign foes, it might admit of a doubt whether it would be rational to attempt to prevent the government from making the port of monarchy—as the *antis* are crowding all sail to reach it while their democratic flag is flying at mast head—and not a few *ties* are cutting away all the main cables which hold the ship in republican harbor—to let her drive before the *faithless* winds. Prolific time will soon discover to those who may live what is now coming."

Our accounts from Connecticut are of the most pleasing and satisfactory complexion. That truly enlightened commonwealth preserves its character for a vigilant attention to its true interest.

The value of Liberty and Independence is not diminished by the long enjoyment of those inestimable blessings. The few Jacobins in that state made a great noise, and *greater* exertions at the late election than on any former occasion—but all in vain, and worse—for their lists of candidates for Congress have t tally failed—not only so, but all Jacobins and even doubtful federalists are thrown out of the State Legislature.

☞ A Stated Meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.

N. B. New members to be elected.

COMMUNICATION.

The arch-intriguer Genet brought into this country and distributed an immense sum of secret money, he made friends and partizans without number for the French: Father Fauchet was not so well supplied but he found that the Democratic patriots had their prices, and would willingly touch money: He laments that their gallic insurrectionary zeal, visibly abated when it was discovered that he could not bribe them to fulfil what he calls their duty, in other words, their treason against this government, nay they scandalously courted opportunities of harranguing in favor of measures, which they formerly had promoted town-meetings to defeat:—A det declares that the most popular men of the country are for joining in the views and interests of the French, were they not thwarted by the wicked Federal measures of our administration:—Talleyrand and Co. set us at defiance, and openly avow that they have a party in the country directed by able agents, who can defeat every measure we may propose for the support of our national independence. Is it not high time to enquire who are these traitors that have sold their country and are ready to deliver it to the French? Who are the men upon whom they rely when they attempt to revolutionize the United States? Look round you to those who have been the associates of these French incendiaries, their midnight companions, their agents at meetings, at clubs, their news-writers and panegyrists? Who are they that from poverty, have become suddenly rich, by French jobbs, contracts, or invisible means as it were by magic? Whose houses are the resort of Frenchmen, and who are always in French company? Mark the public men who go hand in hand with French agents, who declaim against the purity of our own government and its measures, while on the other hand they set up corrupt France as a pattern of all that is excellent. These men cannot all be honest. Some of them have Judas like accepted the price of the blood of their friends, and are preparing to betray them. Let us watch them closely for when our country is at stake, when we are told by our enemies that it is already sold, suspicion becomes a virtue.

MR. FENNO,

The observations of Bache in the Aurora of this morning, respecting the Grand Jury are worthy of himself. The wretch cannot write but to abuse—nor speak but to villify. I would advise him not to leave his Press, for he may be assured there will be as much business shortly as he and his friend Callender can attend to. Addresses from all parts of the Union are coming forward, and, it is his DUTY to attack them, because they express the determination of the People to support their government.—"The Grand Jury," he observes, are the creatures of the Marshal." I was one of that body, and I assert he is *a Liar*.

It would be degrading indeed, if there should be a man in the United States, who would hesitate for a moment, to whose assertion to attach the most credit; to that, of *any* one of the late Jury, or of Benjamin Franklin Bache. I have not time just now to say as much to this man as I could wish; I will, however, recommend to him to discharge the Notes which he gave to his paper makers; and which, since last October have been laying protested in one of the Banks of this city, before he says any thing more about Credit.

One of the late Grand Jury.

Yesterday, after disposing of some ordinary business, the House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the bill from the Senate to provide an addition armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes, was called up. This bill proposes an appropriation of 950,000 dollars, to enable the President to procure, in any manner he may deem most expedient, a number of vessels, not exceeding sixteen, nor carrying more than 22 guns each, to be employed as convoys, or in best manner contribute to the general interests of the United States.—A motion was made by Mr. Nicholas to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which directs the employment of these vessels. He spoke at considerable length in support of his motion and Mr. Harper followed him in opposition to it. No question was taken.

The Baltimore papers of Tuesday morning and evening do not mention the arrival of any vessel at that port, either from Hamburgh or England.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Aristides, No. III.*"—"*A Federalist*"—and "*A. Z.*"—shall be attended to.

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

At a meeting of the citizens at the court-house this day, general SWAN in the chair, resolutions were unanimously entered into, expressive of their approbation of the conduct of the executive, in carrying on the negociations with France, and of their determination to support the government in repelling any attempt against the liberty and independence of their country. A complete copy of the resolutions could not be obtained for this day's Gazette

We are informed, that on Saturday, the 24th ultimo, a large schooner from this port, commanded by capt. John Chadwick, was driven on shore to the westward of Cape Hatteras, and the captain and all the crew lost. This vessel was one of a number in company bound to N. Carolina. Several other vessels are on shore on that coast.

A small incident occurred at the Circus last Saturday evening, which shews in a very forcible manner the rapid change of popular opinion. After several of our own favorite tunes had been played, the Marseilles Hymn was struck up, but the violent hissing and hooting which immediately ensued, quickly shewed the musicians the necessity of dropping a tune which has become odious to the ears of independent Americans. The President's March and Yankee Doodle were then given, and received with unbounded claps of approbation from near 1000 spectators.

NORFOLK, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 5.

"Before this arrives, you will probably have heard dreadful accounts of this place, as an alarm had been circulated that we were on the point of surrendering to the Brigands. It is true we were given to believe that an attack was meditated, but there never was the smallest apprehensions of danger entertained in it. In the town we can muster upwards of 3000 men able to carry arms, who, with the fortifications on or near the lines, are more than will suffice to keep off a greater force than they can ever possibly bring against us. The Brigands seemed determined to make a general attack on all the posts in our possession at the same time—They were beat off at L'Archaye with considerable loss; But at Mirabelais and Grande Bois were more successful;—these posts, and one called La Coupe about six miles from hence, having fallen into their hands. This last place was garrisoned by one hundred men, sixty of whom were killed or wounded, including seven officers; of the assailants seven hundred fell in the attack; had not the ammunition given out it is imagined the garrison would have made a greater resistance. Camp Fourmier, seven miles from hence, was attacked yesterday evening by four or five thousand Brigands: hitherto we have no accounts from thence, but we suppose our troops maintained their ground, as our colours are discernable.

Gen. Nesbitt, our new commander in chief, we shall now look for almost daily—he brings out it is reported, four thousand troops.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. and Miss Hardinge's Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, April 20,

Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, (not performed these two years) called

THE WEST INDIAN.

Stockwell, mr Warren; Belcour, mr Bernard; captain Dudley, mr Fennell; Charles Dudley, mr Marshall; major O'Flaherty, mr Hardinge; Stukely, mr Warrell, jun; Fulmer, mr Harwood; Varland, mr Francis; Sailor, mr Bliffett

Lady Rusport, mrs L'Estrange; Charlotte Rusport, mrs Marshall; Louisa Dudley, mrs Hardinge; mrs Fulmer, mrs Francis; Lucy, miss Milbourne.

(Positively for that night only)

Mr. Byrne (in the character of FAME) will FLY from the back of the Gallery to the further end of the stage, through a Blazing Sun.

After which, a new Scotch Pantomimical Ballet (composed by Mr. Byrne), called

HIGHLAND FESTIVITY.

To which will be added, a MUSICAL ROMANCE, in three acts, called

THE PRISONER.

[*As performing at the Theatre, Drury Lane, London, with the greatest applause.*]

Muroos, (the Prisoner) mr Marshall; Bernardo mr Fox; Pasqual, mr Darley; Roberto, mr Bliffet; Lewis, mr Harwood; Narcisso, master Warrell.

Clara, mrs Warrell; Theresa, miss Milbourne; Nina, mrs Marshall; Juliana, miss Hardinge.

(With new Scenery and Decorations.)

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Hardinge, No 162, Arch-street

☞ On Saturday, the favorite Tragedy of ISABELLA——with a celebrated COMIC OPERA, (never performed here) called, MARIAN—For the benefit of Mr. DARLEY.

*** Mrs. WARRELL's Night will be on Monday next.

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is required that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 19 tuthst1Je

Imported in the ship Phœnix,

Richard Grice, master, from Amsterdam,

A quantity of Linseed Oil, and

Two cases low priced Linen Checks

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

april 19 cotf

LOST,

THIS morning in or near the market, a Lady's Red Morocco Pocket Book with a Silver Clasp, about half worn, in which were two Ten Dollar Bank Notes and sundry papers, useless to any but the owner. If the person who found it will leave it and the contents with the printer hereof, they will be rewarded with one of the notes.

april 18 3t

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited

ADDRESS,

Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,

"What is our Situation?

AND

What our Prospects?"

A few Pages for Americans.

For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,

And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesnut str.

(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)

Extract from the above,

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another to-morrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation—Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unresisted hostility? No *civilized* nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and insolence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

GRAND BALL,

THE LAST THIS SEASON,

At Ricketts's Circus, on Thursday next, 19th inst. under the direction of Mr. BYRNE. The Ladies' and Gentlemen who intend honouring him with their company are requested to send for Tickets as early as possible. Gentlemen's one dollar each to be had at O'Ellers's Hotel, and Ladies' of Mr. & Mrs BYRNE, No. 111, South Second, corner of Dock Street.

april 16 3t

Manchester Goods.

Received by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, several trunks, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes

Fancy Waistcoating in Marsilles, &c.
Cotton and silk and cotton Hosiery, Pantaloons, &c.
A variety of (English) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &c.
N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.
Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chesnut street. 4 mo. 12—§1w

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those of the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 22wtI5Jy

A Bargain.

A quantity of Window Glass

FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.

For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. §1w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the rout of Chesnut Hill, to the twelve mile stone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the company's stock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois, in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Berr, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Phleger, in Potts-Town in the county of Montgomery, on the same days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.
april 17—eodt30M

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street,
march 31 4tawtf

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035 for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

PROPOSAL,

For Publishing by Subscription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I published last autumn, led me to an investigation of the origin and phenomena of pestilential diseases in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the history of such diseases as far as the records of history extend. For this purpose, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illustrate the subject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the proposed work.

The facts collected will enable me to demonstrate that many of the common ideas respecting pestilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in consequence of medical writers considering an epidemic disease as a detached or isolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are surprising to myself, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing subject, as well as on natural philosophy.

The proposed work will make a full-sized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at less than two dollars, bound, with the usual allowance to book-sellers. As the compilation will cost not only great labor, but considerable expence, no more copies will be printed than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready for subscriber searly in the coming summer, and the holders of proposals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-sellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.
march 28.

French Morning School

G. DUFIEF,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 71, Chesnut street, to No. 63, South Second street; where he will open, on Monday next, the 16th inst. a Morning School, from 6 to 8. He continues to teach every day from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

N. B. Private Tuition attended to as usual, and translations from either language into the other, performed with secrecy, accuracy and dispatch.
april 12. *3t

Israel Morris against Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marshall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceased. } Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainant, Israel Morris, to obtain relief against a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31st day of December, 1782, to the said Samuel Tucker, for the sum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant assigned, by way of security for the said money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the sum of £.350 that the said Tucker received of the money due on the said last mentioned bond the sum of £.100 and neglected to take steps for obtaining the residue, until the said Downing became insolvent.

The bill states that all the defendants are now residents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, three weeks successively, in some newspaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reside, at any time before the first day of May next, or served upon each of the defendants generally, before the said day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants application to this court and of the substance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Attest,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
april 3 co3w

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
April 7. tawt16m

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.
April 4. d2w

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

A genteel three story brick House,

No. 7, North Eighth street,
24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handsome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce street.
april 4 §

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
(No. 5, South Water Street,)

A Quantity of Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,

Prime Aux-Cayes Molasses
Raisins in kegs
Sugar in barrels—and
A few tons of Nicaragua wood.
4th mo. 4th §2w

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.
WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
march 19 mw&ftf

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Chesnut-street.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.
March 15. d6t

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
march 1 wstf No. 12, Dock Street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r*
January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly, for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 32wtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 4th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or one more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf